MAY, 1785. THE NUMB. 2866.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1785.

42

Imported by the Pigou and Grange, and other late arrivals from Europe, and for SALE by

William & John Sitgreaves,

In Front-ſtreet, three doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet, an extenſive

Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods, viz.

ELL wide and 6-qr. fine book muſlins; fine wide jaconet ditto; low priced humhums; dyed fuſtians; white and coloured jeans; plain and printed cotton beavers; olive coloured ſattinets; dimities and drawboys; Marſeilles quilting, bordered; cotton counterpanes; Marſeilles bed quilts; common ſtriped hollands; ell wide French ſtripes; 7-8ths, yard wide and apron wide linen and cotton checks; furniture checks; Manchester bed bunt; Flanders ticks and ticking in pieces; common check hankerchiefs; printed linen and cotton ditto; ſhort pile, hair and worſted ſhag; corduroys and velvets; an elegant variety of Engliſh mantuas; rich black paduaſoy; ditto black florentine; ſattins, peelongs and modes; ſarſnets and perſians; ſilk Manchester gown patterns; bandanoe, romal and pullicat ſilk handkerchiefs; Engliſh and Iriſh black and coloured ditto; ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt; a great variety of plain, net and trimming gauzes; gauze handkerchiefs; plain and flowered kentings; kenting handkerchiefs and aprons; cambricks and clear lawns; minionet and flowered lawn; black and white lace and edging; mens, womens and youths thread and cotton ſtockings; mens ſilk ſtockings; womens blue worſted and childrens ſpotted ditto; ſilk, thread and worſted gloves and mits; grain and coloured lamb ditto; 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens; Iriſh dowlas and ſheeting; fine white Ruſſia ſheeting; white and brown Ruſſia drilling; Ruſſia ravens duck; German flaxen oznabrigs; hempen ticklenburgs; Ruſſia diaper; clouting diaper; diaper tablecloths; brown roll and bagging; white and brown ell wide heſſens; hambro' long lawns; brown hollands; white and brown buckram; calicoes, cottons and chintz; plain blue calicoes; ſuperfine broadcloths; moreens, taborets and jeans; ſhalloons, durants and calimancoes; plain and ſtriped cambletts; fine black ſattinet; dorſetteens, crapes and poplins; Scotch and wilton carpets and carpeting; common and Tully garters; ſwitch and hunter whips; low priced plain and fancy metal buttons; mohair and baſket ditto; ſilk and thread laces and ferrets; threads, bindings, pins and needles; neſts of red leather and hair trunks; ivory and horn combs; braſs and iron candleſticks; ſhovels and tongs; bureau braſs furniture; cutlery, ſadlery, and a variety of ſmall hardware; writing paper; men and boys black and drab felt and caſtor hats; pocket and toilet looking glaſſes; bibles, teſtaments, &c. in trunks; guns, powder and ſhot; nails from 4d to 20d; tin and iron wire; window glaſs, 8 by 10, &c. &c.

Alſo womens low priced black and coloured ſhoes in trunks; London and Briſtol pewter aſſorted in caſks; a few caſks of cutlery and hardware; beſt three ſtranded ſeine twine; Crowley ſteel in half faggots; braſs kettles in neſts. 6 w.

Now opening for SALE, by

DANIEL TYSON,

At his STORE, in Water-ſtreet, midway between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

A variety of DUTCH GOODS, which, with his uſual Stock on hand, forms a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and INDIA Manufactures, conſiſting of

SUPERFINE and ſecond broad-cloths, rattinets and ſhalloons, durants and tammies, plain and ſtriped camblets, calimancoes, callicoes and chintzes, plain and ſtriped muſlin, cambricks and lawns, Sileſia kentings, platilles royale, Brabant linens, dowlas, ravens duck, Brittannia's and Rouen's, oznabrigs, white and grey drillings, Ruſſia and other diapers, Heſſen, German checks and ſtripes, printed linen and lawn handkerchiefs, bandanoe and Barcelona ditto, ſewing ſilk and twiſt, tapes and bobbins, men and women's gloves, thread and cotton hoſe, Manchester checks, Marſeilles quilting, printed velverets and jeans, Tuſcan and Dutch cord, muſlin cord, quality and ſhoe binding, pins, faſhionable gilt and plated buttons, gilt, plated and metal buckles, elegant plated ſtirrups, bitts and ſpurs, plated ware in compleat ſide-board ſetts, cutlery, mens hats, boys ruff caps, writing paper, boulting cloths, bed ticks, tin in boxes, iron wire, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO, James river tobacco, Carolina pitch, deer-ſkins, porter in caſks. Philad. April 28, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A CERTAIN TRACT of LAND, well watered and timbered, ſituate on Muncy creek, in Muncy townſhip, in the county of Northumberland, about 20 miles from the town of Sunbury, containing 306 acres and allowance. Apply to the ſubſcriber, on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, two doors below Race-ſtreet. ROWLAND EVANS.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1785. 6 w.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to SALE, at the old COFFEE-HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of May next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, two WOODEN TENEMENTS, each two ſtories high, viz.

No. 1. Being 12 feet front, and 18 feet deep.

No. 2. Being 12 feet front, and 15 feet deep, and LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, ſituate in the diſtrict of Southwark, on the eaſt ſide of Diſcharge-alley, containing in breadth north and ſouth 24 feet, and in depth about 70 feet; bounded weſtward by ſaid Diſcharge-alley; northward by a certain alley about 3 feet wide, leading eaſtward into Front-ſtreet continued beyond the city; eaſtward by ground late of William Fleming, deceaſed; ſouthward by ground late of Joſeph Coxe and Jacob Pollard, deceaſed, which Diſcharge-alley contains in breadth on Catharine-ſtreet, 8 feet, and extends that breadth northward, where it contains 20 feet in breadth, and extends that breadth to the aforeſaid 3 feet alley (ſubject to the yearly rent of 4l. 5s. lawful money of Pennſylvania, payable to Joſeph Wharton, his heirs and aſſigns forever) taken in execution as the real eſtate of John Lockhart, late deceaſed, by

Philad. April 21. 1785. THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On the 28th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

A BRICK HOUSE, with a Smith's ſhop, a lot of one acre and a good orchard, in a very pleaſant and improving part of the lower end of Germantown, adjoining the big road leading to Philadelphia; it being the lot formerly belonging to William Hofman deceaſed. It is very ſuitable for a Farmer, or any other public buſineſs. GEORGE KOH.

Germantown, April 29, 1785. JOHN HOFMAN.

The NEW STAGES

Will begin to run on Thurſday, the 28th inſtant, from

Philadelphia to New-York.

THE Proprietors thereof beg leave to inform the public, that they will perform the journey in one day, and every day, Sundays only excepted. The Stage-office is to be kept at Mr. FRANCIS LEE's in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth-ſtreet, at the ſign of the New Indian Queen, where paſſengers will pleaſe to enter their names the day before, as the Stage will ſtart preciſely at 4 o'clock in the morning. The fare for each paſſenger, allowing 14lb. weight of baggage, will be FOUR DOLLARS to Newark, and the ſame for 150 weight of baggage. The paſſengers may go either by the way of Newark to Powles-Hook, as the ferries are much ſhorter or ſafer, or by way of the Point, as they ſhall chuſe. Paſſengers may be aſſured that they ſhall be well treated, and every indulgence granted, that can be expected in ſo quick a paſſage. All baggage belonging to paſſengers is conſidered as under their care if they are preſent; otherwiſe the Stage owners hold themſelves accountable if any ſhould be loſt, being firſt regularly entered in the Stage books, and paid for; unavoidable accidents only excepted. As the New Stage ſhall not be over crouded, it is agreed that not more then ten paſſengers ſhall be admitted at one time, and but a ſmall proportion of baggage.

The public is farther informed, that neat Light Waggons are preparing, and will be ready in a few days, to be fixed at each ſtage, to accommodate any ſelect company, or take any extra paſſengers, that may wiſh to have a longer time and more indulgence on the road.

F. LEE, A. M'ELROY,
J. HOLME, R. STOCKTON.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1785.

N. B. The ſubſcribers would wiſh to confer with any ſpirited gentlemen to the ſouthward, that will extend the new line of Stages to Baltimore, and as much farther as they ſhall think fit. Mr. LEE is ready to treat with any gentleman on the ſubject, and to take the firſt Stage on the road. He has elegant horſes and chairs to let.

To be Rented for the Summer Seaſon,

TWO GOOD ROOMS, with other privileges, ſituated on the Banks of the Schuylkill; about five miles from the city of Philadelphia. For further particulars enquire of the PRINTERS. April 30, 1785. ¶

Virginia, Richmond, April 4, 1785.

THE Commiſſioners appointed agreeable to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, directing the ſale of certain public LANDS, known by the name of GOSPORT, hereby give notice, That the ſame will be diſpoſed of at public SALE, to the higheſt bidders, in Lots, not exceeding one quarter of an acre each, on the premiſes, on the third THURSDAY in June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and will be continued from day to day, until the ſale ſhall be compleated.----Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond, with two approved ſecurities; if prompt payment is made, ſix per cent. will be diſcounted.----The money ariſing from this ſale being appropriated to the payment of debts due by this ſtate, to perſons who are not citizens thereof, certain warrants granted to thoſe creditors for their claims againſt the public, directing their receipt in payment for the Goſport Lands, and counterſigned by the Governor, will be accepted at the ſale, or in diſcharge of the bonds granted by the purchaſers, provided ſuch payment is made on or before the day ſuch bonds become due.

Goſport is ſituate on the ſouthern branch of Elizabeth River, near to Norfolk, and contiguous to the thriving town of Portſmouth, to which it is annexed by law as part of the ſaid town, and will be laid off in Lots, with ſtreets, as nearly parallel to the ſtreets laid off in Portſmouth, as circumſtances will admit. The goodneſs of the harbour, and the depth of water cloſe to the ſhore, which will admit the largeſt merchant ſhips to load, and where ſhips of the line of battle have frequently hove down, render this place ſuperior to any in the ſtate for building large ſhips, and erecting wharves, and is deemed equal in ſituation with any in Virginia for commercial purpoſes; it is more convenient than Norfolk to the North-Carolina trade, and has as eaſy a communication with the waters of Cheſapeak Bay, with the advantages of a ſafer harbour and deeper water, and the canal propoſed to unite the waters of North-Carolina with the Cheſapeak will greatly enhance the value of thoſe lands. About 300 lots will be laid off, 30 of which will be prime water lots, the whole forming an agreeable and convenient ſituation for a conſiderable commercial town.

WILLIAM RONALD,
EDWARD CARRINGTON, } Comm'rs.
BENJAMIN TEMPLE,

To be LETT, on Ground-rent,

For a term not exceeding TEN Years,

A NUMBER of LOTS of GROUND, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, adjoining the Friend's ſchool-houſe. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will ſhew a plot of the ſame.

ALSO, a number of HOUSES and LOTS, in the City and Liberties, and many PLANTATIONS in the different States, to be SOLD or LETT. RICHARD ARMITT.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1785.

Cumberland County, Weſt New-Jerſey, April 12, 1785.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 12th day of this inſtant, an Iriſh LAD, named THOMAS BERADY; had on when he went away, a light coloured coat, old breeches and trowſers, an old coarſe ſhirt patched; old felt hat, pale blue ſtockings, good ſhoes; he had a ſore on his right ankle and a ſcar on one of his legs, a little below his knee; he took a book entitled the Young Man's beſt Companion. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid, by SIMON SOUDER.

Cumberland county, April 18, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *William Sheckels, Samuel Huſted, John Mills, George Reek, Thomas Gandy, Whitelock Paulin* and *John Stevens*, inſolvent debtors, now confined in the goal of the county of Cumberland, ſtate of New-Jerſey, intend to apply to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the benfit of the inſolvent act; they therefore deſire all their creditors to appear at the Court-houſe in Bridge-Town, on Thurſday, the ſeventh day of June next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of their eſtates ſhould not be made to their creditors, and they releaſed from confinement agreeable to act of inſolvency. † 4 w

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THE Partnerſhip between *Arthur St. Clair, John Patton* and *David Lenox* is diſſolved, in conſequence of the latter having declined the buſineſs in which they were concerned: They therefore requeſt all Perſons who are indebted to them to make immediate payment; and thoſe to whom they are indebted, are deſired to call for payment:---And whereas the Honorable Supreme Executive Council has been pleaſed to appoint *Arthur St. Clair* to be again Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia*, the buſineſs in future will be carried on by the ſaid *Arthur St. Clair, John Patton* and *James Bayard*, under the firm of ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD three ſtory brick HOUSE, with a two ſtory kitchen, ſtable and lot of ground, well ſituated for buſineſs, in a very pleaſant and improving part of Market-ſtreet.

Alſo four acres of highly improved Land, on which are convenient buildings, a large garden, fruit-trees, &c. &c. about a mile from the city. Enquire of the Printers. ¶ 5 w.

WANTED,

A STEADY induſtrious JOURNEYMAN in the Printing Buſineſs. One who can have a recommendation from the gentleman he laſt worked with, and that can be depended on in the abſence of the principal, would be paid Three or Four Dollars per week, and genteel board. Enquire of the Printers.

BY virtue of the laſt will and teſtament of SARAH MASSEY, deceaſed, will be ſold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 4th day of the week, the 25th of May, at 7 o'clock in the evening, A valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate on the Frankford road, at the three mile ſtone, containing about 65 acres, 10 of which are meadow; the whole to be divided into nine lots, a plan of which may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe ſome time before the day of ſale. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, the ſoil fertile, and might be advantageous to perſons who wiſh to attend the market of this city with produce. CHARLES MARSHALL, } Executors.
¶ SAMUEL WHETERILL, jun. }

To be LETT, on Ground-Rent,

For 21 years, or for a leſs term, if more agreeable to the leſee,

SUNDRY LOTS of GROUND, ſituated weſt of the Parſonage houſe, in Second, near Market-ſtreet, on a ten feet alley, leading from Second-ſtreet.

The contiguity of theſe lots to that part of the city where much buſineſs is done, renders them very valuable, and commodious either for ſtores or tenements. For terms and further particulars, apply to the ſubſcribers,

ROBERT TOWERS,
Philadelphia, BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
April 25. 1785. WILLIAM POLLARD.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of rich LANDS, on the Kiſkimenitas river, in Weſtmoreland county, ſurveyed in the years 1769 and 1772, and in ten different tracts; there is to each tract a large proportion of rich bottom, equal in goodneſs to any lands in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Alſo one thouſand acres, 4 miles from the town of Bedford, warranted and ſurveyed, good meadow ground, well watered and timbered. For a particular deſcription of the lands and terms of ſale, apply to Mr. GEORE ROBERTS, merchant, at his ſtore in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. April 26. 1785. ¶

Receiver-General's Office,

Philadelphia, April 11, 1785.

THE public will take notice that, purſuant to two acts of Aſſembly, the one entituled "An act to alter and amend an act of Aſſembly, entituled "An act for opening the Land-Office, for granting and diſpoſing of the unappropriated lands within this ſtate." The other, entituled "An act to provide further regulations whereby to ſecure fair and equal proceedings in the Land-Office, and in the ſurveying of lands," the Land-Office of this ſtate will be opened in May next, for the lands contained within the purchaſe lately made by the commonwealth, on the following terms, viz.

Every applicant for lands is to pay into the Receiver-General's Office at the rate of £30 currency per 100 acres, either in ſpecie, paper money emitted in April 1781, the new paper money which is about to be emitted, final ſettlement and depreciation certificates of the officers and ſoldiers of the late Pennſylvania line, or ſuch independent or other corps as have been conſidered of the quota of Pennſylvania, Loan-Office certificates, if liquidated by the proper officer appointed for that purpoſe, certificates ſigned by Benjamin Stelle, ditto ſigned by John Nicholſon, Eſq; Comptroller-General, and all certificates, properly liquidated, of every deſcription, granted by the United States to the citizens of Pennſylvania.----And in order that the public and the office may be mutually accommodated, it is recommended to all perſons intending to apply for lands, to make out an exact liſt of the certificates which they ſhall tender in payment, and having incloſed them in ſaid liſt, that they endorſe their names thereon, and ſeal up the ſame, that when the hurry of the buſineſs ſhall be over, the intereſt ariſing on ſaid certificates may, with accuracy, be aſcertained. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

N. B. The amount of the certificates delivered in, including the intereſt thereon, ſhould be as nearly equal to the ſum due on the land as poſſible, as no change can be given.

Maryland, Talbot County.

THE ſubſcriber has a SHIP juſt launched, compleatly fitted with maſts, ſpars, &c. well built of the beſt white oak timber, about 200 tons burthen, which he will diſpoſe of on credit for one half. For terms, apply to

April 23, 1785. ROBERT LLOYD NICOLS.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Caernarvon townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant Boy, named John Neel, a cooper by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort ſtrait hair, Had on when he went away a dark coloured coat and flannel jacket fulled, flaxen ſhirt, a pair of good new ſhoes and buckles and a half worn wool hat. It is ſuppoſed by his maſter that he may forge a paſs or change his name. Whoever brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 5, 1785. § JOHN MAXWEL.

To the INHABITANTS *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

TO be regardless of that country which we have gained in her well fought fields, against the armies of Great-Britain---to exist, and not point out the mischiefs inpending this fruitful land---calmly to look on, and observe the steady determination of our present rulers to make her little, that they may make themselves great---and not to notice the heavy blow against the merchent, the farmer, and the mechanic of Pennsylvania, by their late laws and resolutions --must be the fullness of wickedness.

It is the duty of common honesty, to "cry aloud and spare not." If the people err through want of information, not to shew them the true path is impiety in the extreme.

Duty commands to point out to you some acts of the late House, which shew a neglect of their appointment, and the bold hazard of men of desperate fortunes to enrich themselves, and a few of their emissaries, at the expence of the whole country. The *Funding Bill*, as an object of prodigious moment, engages your view. Under the pretext of justice to the citizens of Pennsylvania, for their services and supplies during the war, and to establish public faith and credit through the land, they pass this into a law, to fix a tax upon you of two hundred thousand dollars, and entail the same on your lands for fifteen years successively, not for the sole purposes aforesaid, but to pay off a sett of speculators and blood suckers, who have waited the necessities of the aged widow, the laborious farmer, the ingenious mechanic, and the worn out soldier, to purchase, at the eighth of their value, the securities given to them by government for their money and supplies furnished, and their services rendered, during the war. This tax, with another of two hundred thousand dollars more, you are still to pay, before you can satisfy the inordinate desires of the present rulers of the land; and at a time too, when the arrearages of taxes through the state, in the hands of defaulters, amount to more than four hundred thousand pounds specie, and when the exertions for its recovery are spiritless and irregular. It must be the heighth of goodness in you, if, by a merciful construction of the frailties of human nature, you may say---Pity our rulers, oh! God, for they know not what they do!

Upon what principle can the people of Pennsylvania be called on at any time, and especially at this period, for the tax arising from the funding bill?---None on earth. She contracted not the debt as an individual state, but from the articles of Confederation. As a part, she was liable in proportion to the debt contracted by all The whole owed it---an aggregate fund is liable to the demand. The passing the funding bill by our state, has encouraged the legislature of New-York at their late sitting, to throw out the five per cent. impost law. They say, why shall we wait the payment of our just demands, which Congress have pledged themselves, with the assistance of the different states, to make, and which is to arise from a duty of five per cent. on all foreign goods imported into the United States (which would take the tax off our real estates, and place it where it ought to be, on luxurious articles of consumption of foreign growth, which would encourage the labour of the United States) when Pennsylvania has, contrary to the articles of the Confederation, taken upon *herself* to pay her own citizens for a debt, which she, as a state, does not owe them, she never having made the contract but as one of the thirteen states within the union. If we split the copartnership in time of peace, we shall be regardless of confederated resolutions during the war; and when such system is adopted, by each state taking care of herself, no attention will be paid to the interest of the whole---and a house divided against itself cannot stand.

A vast quantity of the supplies to the army, from the local situation and wealth of this state, came from hence. As it was her fortune to furnish those means of carrying on the war, is she to be, during the peace, so unfortunate as to force those people to pay the greatest part of the debt arising therefrom, when all the states within the union reap the benefit. This is paying twice for the same debt in some instances, and four fold in others. Those who have lent their money, sold their produce, and done personal service, and who pay a tax disproportioned to the quota of Pennsylvania, and which will be done by the operation of the funding bill, certainly are defrauded. Those who have paid all their taxes during the war, and since, to raise the quota for Congress under their requisitions, and those for the expences of this government, whilst others (whole counties I mean) have not paid a shilling, tho' constantly assessed and quotaed off, have certainly been robbed of so much of their property as they have paid of the balances and arrearages of their defaulting sister counties. Is such remissness encouraged? It is well known by sad experience, and sorely felt by those counties who have been faithful and honest in their punctual payment of taxes, that it is. Have pains been taken by the Assembly, to strike at the root of this evil, to prevent its direful influence in future? Directly the reverse. They, by this bill, have given legislative encouragement to defaulters, to fraud, and to idleness. Do they not hold out encouragement to those men who have not paid their assessments in hard money under the late laws, and say, you have done perfectly right by retarding the wheels of government, by bidding defiance thereto, and for successive years refusing to pay off in specie. We, as the guardians of a free people, considering well the interest of the community, will take the burthen off your shoulders, and, placing it on those who have borne it during the war, and to whom it has become familiar, give you relief. This is riding the free horse to death, and giving every indulgence to the sluggish and refractory beast. The representatives of these characters, adding insult to oppression, laugh you into scorn, and have, notwithstanding the vast unsold, uncultivated forests in the western country (a fund of supply for all our debts) refused to new model the land law, and suffer those lands to be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, instead of which they are now selling at 30 l. per 100 acres; whereas, should a public sale take place to the highest bidder, in a few months they would be disposed of, and swallow up a great part of the demands against Pennsylvania. This would ease us of a heavy land tax, and the heart of the Farmer would leap with joy.

On what ground can such conduct be justified? They tell you that immediate necessity calls aloud for money to the certificate holders, which nothing but an enormous tax will satisfy, and at a time too, whilst some of the land is now selling for 30 l. per 100 acres, which would bring at public auction 3 l. hard money per acre. A repeal of this law would not suit the greedy maws of speculators and land-jobbers, the first having procured the greatest part of the certificates at an eighth of their value, and in league with the latter taken up vast tracts of country, which, when patented, would sell for 3 l. hard money an acre, and which, by undue management, they have gained at the small sum of ten dollars, exclusive of office fees, for every 100 acres.---Funds are thus sported-with, which would extricate you from all your difficulties, and the lands lately purchased from the Indians made a sacrifice, to fill the coffers of unprincipled Assemblymen and their votaries. *

Delinquent debtors to the state are not the only objects of legislative favour. Men pointed out by a law of the late government, passed February 18 1769 (Pennsylvania laws, page 355) entituled "An act to prevent persons from settling on the lands within the boundaries of this province, not purchased of the Indians," claim similar indulgence, and are rewarded for their crimes. Under that law, settlers on the Indian lands incur, on conviction, a penalty of 500 l. each, and twelve months imprisonment. This law, made to prevent the effusion of human blood by preserving the country from an Indian war, founded in great policy and wisdom, is now set at nought, and those very men, who never paid taxes either before or since the rupture with Great-Britain, but lived in open violation of governmental authority, are now taken into the arms of the legislative body, and have, by positive institution, a pre emption for those lands, a settlement on which has been the means of drenching the frontiers in blood.

We have been commonly taught to believe, that protection and allegiance are reciprocal, and that faithful subjects deserve the favours of a state for faithful services: But such conduct in the present Assembly establishes a different doctrine, and fixes discouragement on virtue, allegiance, and the known principles of even common honesty.

Had we wealth equal to that of India, the present unfaithful Stewards of the land would squander it, either through want of knowledge, or, what is still worse, want of principle. As if the veins of Pennsylvania, swelling with resource, required bleeding at every pore, to save her from immediate dissolution, these state quacks have, in the late sitting, by attempting that operation, unfortunately hit an artery, which will e'er long render her lifeless indeed.

They have (to ruin this country, and encourage Maryland and Virginia in their inland navigation) given no encouragement to a canal to be cut, to form a communication from the Susquehanna and Schuylkill, by the waters of the Quittapahilla and the Tulpehocken, although the report of Messieurs Rittenhouse and Hutchins state the small expence attending the practicability of such a communication; but have gone further,---they have repealed the law, which was in force against opening the Connewago Falls and the other obstructions in the river Susquehanna, between Wright's ferry and the line of Maryland, and by that means become instrumental in transmitting the wealth of our western country to a foreign market. Thus is your strength lost by opening those sources of wealth (which former Assemblies cherished, and which they thought would rise into vigour at a future day) for the benefit of others, who are giving legislative encouragement, by joining their state stock with the fortunes of enterprising individuals, who are determined to improve those advantages which nature had given them, and which art, if she has not, with unsolicited assistance from Pennsylvania, may supply.

The poverty of this country, say our rulers, to give the necessary aids, should excuse us. Can this be the case, when we are from our own board enriching our neighbours. Let us be just as a state, before we are bountiful, and make use of those blessings which nature has thrown in our way, and not plead indigence in the hour of wantonness and dissipation.

Why legislative inattention to this canal, when 800 l. per annum is given to each of the Land-officers, viz. Receiver-General, Secretary and Surveyor-General, for their salaries----an addition of 100 l. per annum to the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court---and an additional 5 s. per day to the wages of the Wardens of the City of Philadelphia had nearly passed the fiat of the House, but the gentlemen now in office, thinking that their wages were equal to their duties, remonstrated against the measure, and put an end to the encrease of the daily pay.

As if no device or stratagem should remain untried to ruin this country, they have published a law to take away the present charter of the bank, as being inimical to the liberties of a free republic, foolishly imagining that the wealth of this state is there depofited, and that by the dissolution of that corporate body it will be diffused through the land, that the farmer may then borrow upon interest, pay his debts, build houses, stock his farm, and improve his lands.---The money you have heard of belongs not to Pennsylvanians alone, but to foreigners of every country, and a great number of citizens of the other states within the union, who by their substance have assisted you in your commerce.

Can it be expected, that under the dominion of a legislature so totally regardless of public character, and who do not hesitate, on four hundred thousand pounds of hard money now in arrear for taxes, to put one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of paper money into circulation, when its state money is now out at two and an half for one, and for the redemption of which all the real and personal estates and persons in Pennsylvania are at this moment pledged, that the present stockholders in the bank will place their money out on mortgage in this country? Mistake not, my fellow-countrymen. Let not the partizans of the present House of Assembly mislead you. They will place it either in Europe, or such of the United States where the rules of property are well ascertained, and the real value of weight and measure as fully settled as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and not fluctuating with the breath of every political empyric, who can muster up abilities sufficient to raise the suffrages of a township meeting in his favour, and gain a seat in the legislature of the land.

The same principles which induced the Assembly of this state to pay off hard money demands against her in a paper currency, will induce her to hazard a similar experiment between man and man. They have made the one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of paper currency a tender for the arrears of hard money taxes, and why not at the next sitting a tender for a hard money debt. To do it would be but acting uniformly. Why place an injured debtor in a worse situation with his merciless creditor, than a delinquent debtor to the public for his arrears of taxes.

A majority of these Assemblymen have refused to receive the same for their own wages, discriminating between justice due to themselves for their *eminent services*, and the well earned dues of the state from its defaulting citizens. Is this doing to others as they would be done by? Is this fulfilling the law and the prophets? Far from it. Such conduct gives legislative encouragement to immorality; and that section in the funding bill, which enables state debtors to pay off their arrears of hard money taxes with the paper currency, should state in its preamble, that------ "Whereas divers of the subjects of this commonwealth, regardless of their oaths of fidelity, and from sordid and mercenary motives, or other causes inconsistent with the happiness of a free and independent people, have with-held, during the war, the just payment of their taxes for the support thereof, and of this government, then and since; therefore, as a bounty to all freebooters, and as a discouragement to those who have faithfully paid their taxes, and for the encouragement of vice and immorality, and out of a tender regard to and a due indulgence of indolence and inactivity, Be it enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That" &c. &c.---- and so with the rest of the clause.

By these frauds they have fixed a want of confidence between man and man, and committed themselves to the world at large, as examples of unblushing impudence and villainy.

Those who at this time have just demands cannot receive them from their debtors, either owing to the Bank refusing a discount, hard money disappearing on the approach of a paper currency, the debtor trusting to the clemency of the legislature, that they will at their next sitting establish a legal tender in this money, or, in the last resort, that if he should be put into goal, the same kind hand, subsequent perhaps to a fraudulent assignment made by him, to cheat his creditors out of their just dues, will be so good, in its wonted mercy, as to pass a law for the relief of his person from imprisonment.

These, with many other acts of your legislature (who, you will be astonished to hear, are by the constitution to be chosen from among the people as most *noted for wisdom and virtue*) which I shall take occasion to observe on at another time, are the causes why flour has fallen four shillings in each barrel. The merchants having not the money to pay the Farmers a higher price, they must mutually suffer. As to the Mechanics in the city and country, they must solace themselves for their earnings by having this answer----"Call again, and I will pay you."

A FRIEND TO THE TRADING AND LANDED INTERESTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

* *A certain leader in the House was asked, why they sold the land at so low a value as 30 l. per 100 acres? He told the gentleman who made the enquiry, the country members will not agree that we citizens should have the funding bill, unless we let them have the lands cheap. Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon!*

L O N D O N.

February 23. The following is a translation of the authentic copy of the official paper transmitted from his Most Christian Majesty, to the Emperor.

"The sincere friendship which attaches the King to the Emperor, and the wishes of his Majesty for the maintenance of public tranquility, make it his duty to come to an explanation with his Imperial Majesty, on the difference between that Monarch and the United Provinces.

"The King has the less hesitation in expressing his thoughts on this important subject, as the purity of his intentions cannot be called in question. His Majesty, while, in compliance with the solicitations of both parties, he employs his good offices to effect a reconciliation between the Emperor and the United Provinces, has carefully abstained from giving any opinion on the foundation of his Imperial Majesty's first pretensions. The King still prescribes to himself the same silence; but, his concern for the glory of the Emperor authorises the observation, that his first pretensions, and the demand for opening of the Scheldt, cannot be considered under the same point of view.

"The Dutch, while they refused compliance with this demand, only supported a right which is secured to them by a solemn treaty, and which they look upon as the basis of their prosperity, and even existence.

"It seems to result from thence, that the refusal of the States-General ought to have no other effect than to bring back the negociation begun at Brussels to the propositions in the summary table, and establish a discussion, on the result of which the respective titles ought naturally to depend.

"The King would more earnestly desire that this measure was adopted, as it would prevent hostilities, and might lead to equitable arrangements.

"By pursuing an opposite conduct, it is to be feared, that the Emperor will excite a general uneasiness, and that most of the powers will think themselves obliged to take such precautions and measures as the event may require. The King himself must be under the necessity of assembling troops on his frontiers. Besides, his Majesty cannot, by any means, be indifferent to the fate of the United Provinces, or see them attacked by open force in their rights and possessions, especially at present, when he is on the point of concluding with the Republic an alliance, the fundamental articles of which were agreed on before the late differences.

"If by considerations of so great importance, the Emperor can be induced to suspend all marks of hostility, and listen to the voice of moderation and humanity, the King renews the offer of his mediation to procure an equitable and suitable accommodation, which he will the more zealously strive to bring about, as while he obeys the dictates of his personal sentiments with regard to the Emperor, he will have the satisfaction to concur in extinguishing in its first seeds, a war, the consequences of which cannot be calculated."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated January 29.

"The Emperor has just repealed his Edict relative to the materials and forms of coffins, by the following remarkable letter, addressed to the Regency of Lower Austria, in his own hand writing:

"As I daily hear and see that the ideas of the living are so infected with materialism, that they put a very high value upon the privilege of having their dead bodies rot in the slowest manner; and as it is of little importance to me in what manner men choose to be interred; I declare by these presents, that, being satisfied with having shewn the reasonableness, utility and possibility of a new mode of burial, but being at the same time no ways desirous of forcing any person to have common sense against his will, I do now leave to every one the liberty of ordering and directing whatever he may please to have done with his body after his death, as far as concerns the materials and form of the coffin designed for its reception JOSEPH."

By the Ranger, Captain Dick, we learn, that nine light frigates of war have received orders in the port of Brest to take in four months provisions for a cruize in the Mediterranean against the Barbary Corsairs, and this at the requisition of the Court of Spain.

A number of gentlemen in Scotland have formed themselves into a society for prosecuting discoveries to the North Pole; they have fitted out a ship at Perth to sail next month with Naturalists, Astronomers, &c. on board (all volunteers) who are provided with every necessary for such an undertaking.

March 1. The King has been pleased to appoint John Temple, Esq; to be his Majesty's Consul-General to the United States of America.

March 4. Yesterday Mr. John Temple was at Levee at St. James's, and kissed the King's hand, on being appointed Consul from Great Britain to America.

March 11. Yesterday Sir John Temple took his final leave of the King, at St. James's, on his going Consul to America.

By letters from Marseiles we learn, that the Barbary Corsairs openly attack all French ships they meet in the Mediterranean, and that they lately took Le Fleure de Lis, worth 1000 florins, which they carried into Algiers, and sent the crew into slavery. The Algerines are supposed to have taken this step in consequence of the French having fitted out five ships of war to protect the Spanish traders, and that too at the immediate request of the Spanish Court.

B O S T O N, *April* 13.

To the Freemen of the Commonwealth, particularly the ancient supporters of the Public Good, *the* Tradesmen of Boston.

My FRIENDS and BRETHREN,

AT a time when the ruin of the state, especially the trading part of it, is in such forwardness, I should think myself unworthy the glorious name of Freeman, if I did not, at this time, sound the alarm, and warn you of the impending destruction.

Our Money is nearly all gone to England, to pay for goods which have been imported from thence within the three last years;---Consequently,

There is little or none left for us to live upon, or to pay necessary taxes with, or to support the fœderal and state governments, and must ultimately tend to the ruin of the tradesmen, the decrease of our national faith.

The Whale-fishery, which used formerly to maintain so many thousands of our countrymen, and on an average placed in England eight hundred thousand dollars annually, is prohibited, by a duty of eighteen pounds sterling per ton on oyl, and laid by that very nation on whom has been spent the specie of the country, and that done professedly to raise on our ruin the vile enemies to America; from which restriction we are------Consequently,

Deprived of fifty per cent. of the natural and commercial means of remittance.

The carrying trade, we are by British regulations deprived of, and not allowed to ship to Great-Britain, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Quebec, or the English West-India Islands, in our own vessels;------Consequently,

As much of our Rum, Lumber, Fish, Flour, Beef, &c. as used to be sent to those parts, are left on hand, our navigation so far discouraged, and many parts of it totally neglected.

Any American built ſhip is prohibited being employed in the Britiſh trade,------Conſequently,

The uſeful and advantageous branch of ſhip building, and which formed a great means of remittance, is cut off.

A duty of ſeven ſhillings ſterling per hundred weight, is put on rice, the property of the Americans, or which is carried in American bottoms;------Conſequently,

That article, forming once a very conſiderable remittance, is alſo cut off.

An extra duty of one penny ſterling per pound, is likewiſe put on tobacco, the property of Americans, or which is carried in American bottoms------Conſequently,

That capital branch of remittance is likewiſe ſtopped, or carried on to a loſs.

Our veſſels are ſent back from Britiſh ports without being ſuffered to unlade their freights, which ought to teach us to ſend theirs back in the ſame manner, without being ſuffered to unlade their cargoes.

All which obſtructions, reſtrictions and duties on our exports to and laid on by Great-Britain, exiſting in facts, is as true, as that it is a natural-------conſequence,

That the credit of Americans in England is gone, and that a ſwarm of Britiſh agents, Britiſh factors, and Britiſh merchants, are ſent amongſt us, and who I obſerve are daily encreaſing:

A ſett of men unprincipled in their attachment to America:---Natural enemies to her proſperity: Alienated from her by the political ſeparation which was the happy effects of the late glorious revolution: Whoſe buſineſs profeſſedly is, and whoſe daily conduct prove that it is, to drain us of the laſt penny we have got:---Who, when they have got all our ſpecie will rejoice over our ruin, and who will laugh at having helped, undiſturbedly, to reduce us to poverty.

Rouſe, Rouſe then, my countrymen! extirpate the viper that is gnawing our vitals, and which threatens ſpeedily our diſſolution. Warn thoſe agents, factors and merchants, to leave this hallowed land, and oblige them to return by a certain day which you ſhall preſcribe to them, with their property and effects, to the country from whence they came: And as I underſtand there are refugees, numerous Britiſh agents and factors, with whole ſhip loads of Britiſh goods hourly expected,---let us, my brethren, ſave our country, and not allow them or their property to land, but ſend them (as they have done our veſſels) back to London, unprejudiced-----Aſſure them, that the ſpirit which we exerted before the year 1775, is yet latent in our boſoms, and that repeated injuries will raiſe in us, as well as in our old friends the Chuckataw Indians, to a flame: Aſſure them that the wounds received in, and the bleſſings our country obtained by the late revolution, are not tamely to be given up, nor will we ſupinely ſee the fruits of it reaped by Britons: All thererefore that we require of them, is peaceably and quietly to return with their ſhips and goods to Great-Britain, from whence they came and to whom they belong. Let them have freſh ſtores to ſupport them on the paſſage back, at reaſonable prices, but let them have no more.--

Be not afraid my countrymen---act with your wonted ſteadineſs and candor. Let us form ourſelves into a body, be as ready and firm as in former times, when the intereſt of the community was not more in danger than it now is! Let us honor ourſelves, and we cannot fail of honoring our country. JOYCE, jun.

Boſtonians! At length the ſtorm beats high! be it your care to ſee it aimed aright! A meeting is to be held on Friday next---though *timid Whigs* and *cringing panders* may cry no *mobs* and *riots*---every *ſtaunch Patriot* muſt know, that though the exertions of an inſulted and injured people may now receive theſe epithets, they muſt be recorded in the annals of mankind, as the noble effects of genuine patriotiſm!---be aſſured that the voice of the people is the voice of God. LIBERTY.

N E W - Y O R K, *May* 2.

Mr. LOUDON,

Pleaſe to inſert the undermentioned notification in your paper, as ſome deſigning perſon took the opportunity yeſterday afternoon, of taking a paper from the Coffee-houſe, giving the ſame information. A CUSTOMER.

One of the ſhips from England, and not permitted to land her goods at BOSTON, was on Sunday at the Narrows.

On Friday laſt arrived his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's packet Le Courier de Europe, Capt. Cornick, in 37 days from l'Orient.

By the arrival of the packet we are informed, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has interfered as a mediator between the Emperor and the States General of the United Netherlands;---and that, from the preſent appearance of affairs, we can with pleaſure aſſure the public, an amicable accommodation of the *migoty buſtle* is reduced to a certainty.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived in town from Boſton, on her way to Mount Vernon, in Virginia (the ſeat of his Excellency General Waſhington) Mrs. MACAULEY GRAHAM; a Lady not more admired for her celebrated writings, than for thoſe dignified virtues which adorn every true friend to America:---Mrs. Graham is accompanied by Dr. Graham, her preſent huſband.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, MAY 4.

At a meeting of the Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, on Monday, the 2d inſtant, in order to elect twelve Managers and a Treaſurer for the enſuing year, the following perſons were duly elected:

Managers. Peter Reeve, Samuel Howel, Joſeph Swift, Nathaniel Falconer, Jonathan Shoemaker, George Mifflin, Joſiah Hewes, Owen Jones, jun. Andrew Doz, Thomas Moore, John Morton, Reynold Keen.

Treaſurer. Mordecai Lewis.

On Monday laſt, an Election was held at the Carpenters-Hall, for Directors and Treaſurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the enſuing year, when the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz. Joſiah Hewes, Joſeph Paſchall, Mordecai Lewis, John Kaighn, Thomas Morris, Thomas Parke, Richard Wells, Richard Wiſtar, Benjamin Gibbs and Benjamin Poultney, Directors; and Samuel Coates, Treaſurer.

A gentleman who came in the Harmony, from London, was informed the day he ſailed, that a houſe in London had received a letter from Gibraltar, of the 14th February, to the following purport: "Our letters from Barbary mention, that the American veſſel lately taken, together with all her crew, are ordered to be releaſed, and that the Dey had iſſued ſtrict orders, forbidding his cruizers to capture or moleſt any veſſels belonging to the United States of America."

The ſhip Friendſhip, Captain John M'Cadam, from Philadelphia bound to Belfaſt, in latitude 51. 23, ſpoke the brig John, Curry, maſter, from Tortola to Liverpool, in great diſtreſs, being then four days without bread or water, and the ſhip having loſt her bowſprit, maintopmaſt, and every article off the decks, except the boat. Happily for the Captain and crew (the weather proving favorable next day) Captain M'Cadam was able to relieve them with bread, water, rum, candles, and every other neceſſary proviſion for four weeks. Too much praiſe cannot be given to Captain M'Cadam, for his humanity on this occaſion. The John was ſeven weeks out when ſpoke with.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, April 27, 1785.

Voted, That Mr. Samuel Powell, Mr. Tench Francis, Mr. George Clymer and Mr. Timothy Pickering, be a committee of correſpondence; that notice thereof be publiſhed in the newspapers; and that correſpondents be requeſted to addreſs their communicatibns to the Secretary.

Extract from the Minutes,
TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary.

*** In the Society's Addreſs, publiſhed in our laſt week's paper, premium 5th, for "heavy ſtate," read *hearty ſtate*.

Meſſrs. H A L L and S E L L E R S.

FROM your announcing, in a late paper, the receipt of ſtrictures on the report of Aſſembly, reſpecting the non-jurors petitions, I had prepared myſelf to ſee a ſett of ſpirited acrimonious remarks; for certainly the report in queſtion held forth a challenge to take up the ſubject in the bittereſt ſtrain of invective. The reply however (if ſuch it may be termed) is meek and mild as a May morning, contenting itſelf with proving to the world, that the Aſſembly have paſſed laws not ſupported by the conſtitution, and thence drawing an inference, that they are a nullity in themſelves. The ſtrictures cloſe with an appeal to the people, recommending a removal of the preſent majority at the next election. But I would adviſe theſe non-juring gentry to a more deciſive ſtep than *recommendation*—otherwiſe they may furniſh a confirmation of their deſerving that energetic elegant appellation, ſo beautifully expreſſed in the report, viz. "*Cowards that meanly ſculk'd to ſcreen themſelves.*"—The non-jurors have ſaid in their remonſtrance to the Aſſembly, that the laws are to be founded on the conſtitution, that all men are born equally free,—that this right being inherent, cannot be alienated,—that all elections ought to be free, and that the people are not bound by any laws to which they have not aſſented by their repreſentatives.—If theſe premiſes are ſupportable from the conſtitution, and I confeſs I think they clearly are, the non-jurors have but barely entered on the buſineſs. The grand work is yet to do.—They aſſert that laws framed in contradiction to the conſtitution are null and void, and yet ſuffer thoſe laws to operate as reſtrictions to the free exerciſe of their natural rights.—If their aſſertions be well founded, they are certainly miſtaken in ſuppoſing themſelves exempted from ſubmiſſion to all other acts;—for their not being repreſented is their *own fault*.—The prohibitory law being diſſolved, by a defect in itſelf, the right of election remains the ſame in the non-jurors as if ſuch law had never been attempted; and they have no right to complain of an abridgment of their privileges, until their votes have actually been refuſed. Therefore, before they can avail themſelves of that ſection of the bill of rights which gives them conditional exemption, they muſt bring the matter to a trial.—They muſt exerciſe the rights of freemen, and take part in the choice of Repreſentatives—And *then*, if the Inſpectors ſhould refuſe to receive their votes, they will have a juſt pretence to adopt the ſection above alluded to, which poſitively declares as follows, "nor are the people bound by any laws but ſuch as they have in like manner aſſented to for their *common good*."

The ſtate of Pennſylvania, under the declaration of independence, "is and of right ought to be a free and independent ſtate"—and of conſequence every inhabitant is equally entitled to that independence; which is amply confirmed by our Magna Charta, and cannot be deſtroyed by any power leſs than that which created it.—To ſuffer any badge of ſlavery to remain in this land of liberty, is a violation of our national character, and may be attended with the worſt of conſequences. With the ſpirit becoming freemen, did the Congreſs of 1774 addreſs the people of England—and with equal propriety may the non-jurors of Pennſylvania addreſs their fellow-citizens. The ſentiments are ſo pointed and ſo well adapted, that I cannot help quoting them.

"When a nation led to greatneſs by the hand of liberty, and poſſeſſed of all the glory that heroiſm, munificence and humanity can beſtow, *deſcends to the ungrateful taſk of forging chains for her friends and children, and inſtead of giving ſupport to freedom, turns advocate for ſlavery and oppreſſion, there is reaſon to ſuſpect ſhe has either ceaſed to be virtuous, or been extremely negligent in the appointment of her Rulers.* Be not ſurpriſed, therefore, that we, who are deſcended from the ſame common anceſtors, that we, whoſe fathers participated in all the rights, the liberties and the conſtitution you ſo juſtly boaſt, and who have carefully conveyed the ſame fair inheritance to us, guarantied by the plighted faith of government, and the moſt ſolemn compacts, ſhould refuſe to ſurrender them to men, *who found their claims on no principles of reaſon*, and who proſecute them with a deſign, that by having our lives and property in their power, they may with the greater facility enſlave you. Know then, that we conſider ourſelves, and do inſiſt that we are, and ought to be, as free as our fellow ſubjects, and that *no power on earth* has a right to take our property from us *without our conſent*."

The above quotation applies ſo well to the caſe before us, that I ſink into confuſion when I think of the parallel between the Rulers of Britain and the Rulers of Pennſylvania.—If, my fellow citizens, you have a ſingle ſpark of that love of true liberty for which America is ſo highly famed, you will reſcue our country from the inglorious aſperſion of attempting to enſlave near one half of her inhabitants; you will at the next election boldly aſſert the Principle of univerſal toleration; you will invite the non-jurors to a participation in the rights of freemen, and openly take them by the hand. They have ſolicited from the Aſſembly a reſtoration of their privileges, but have been treated with abuſe, contempt and deriſion. To what lengths the men at preſent in power may extend their views, is yet in obſcurity; but if the jurors in Pennſylvania, who are friends to equal liberty, do not exert their powers by an union with the non-jurors, there is too much reaſon to ſuſpect that *their own liberties will be of ſhort duration.*—It may ſeem an early day to talk of elections, but remember, it is not men we are now contending about, but the principles of the conſtitution; and we ought to have the matter thoroughly underſtood.

The non-jurors have a full, poſitive right to every privilege of freemen, and ſhould attend with the other inhabitants in the diſtricts for the choice of Inſpectors, and afterwards preſent their votes on the day of election for Members of Aſſembly, &c. They have for ſome time waved the exerciſe of this right, yet it is nevertheleſs inherent in them, and it is a duty they owe to themſelves and poſterity to exerciſe it; and it is hoped they will meet the ſupport of every genuine ſon of liberty.

DO AS YOU WOULD BE DONE BY.

A PUBLIC COMMENCEMENT for conferring Degrees, will be held in the Hall of the *Univerſity*, on *Friday* next, the 6th Inſtant. The Exerciſes will begin preciſely at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

On *F R I D A Y* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

IMPORTED in the laſt VESSELS from EUROPE, by

KUHN and RISBERG,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS:

[The Particulars in our next.]

HEAD & SANSOM,

Have for SALE, by the Package or Piece, at their STORE, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, a large Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the Seaſon; imported from different Manufactories of England, from Ireland and Scotland.

[The Particulars in our next.]

To the CONTRIBUTORS for the Relief and Employment of the POOR, in the City of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

PLEASE to take NOTICE, That your annual Meeting for inſpecting the Accounts and Tranſactions of the Managers and Treaſurer of the Houſe of Employment for the Year paſt, and to elect and chooſe Managers and a Treaſurer for ſaid Inſtitution for the enſuing, is to be on MONDAY, the 9th of *May* next, in the Afternoon, at the Court-Houſe, in this City; and at which Time and Place you are, by Law, enjoined and required to attend.

By Order of a Board of Managers,
JOHN CUMMINGS, Steward.

Philadelphia, April 28. 1785.

L O S T,

FIVE LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, iſſued in favor of ERNST LUDWIG BAISH, dated the 7th day of Auguſt, in the year 1779, numbered as follows, viz. No. 872, 873, 874, for 2000 dollars each, and No. 661, 662, for 400 dollars each. The perſon who found them, is deſired to deliver them to the ſaid Ernſt Ludwig Baiſh, at his houſe on the weſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Paris's houſe and Schweighauſer's ware-houſe, or to Martin Baiſh, in Arch ſtreet, near the George Tavern, in Philadelphia, and receive a handſome REWARD. §

May 2, 1785.

For the Summer ſeaſon, or one Year,

T O B E L E T T,

FOR a Gentleman's ſeat, in a high pleaſant ſituation, upon Wiſſahickon road, between two and three miles from the city, towards Schuylkill, a very convenient houſe and garden. Enquire of GEORGE HEYDEL, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets. †

T O B E S O L D,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Oxford townſhip, about 46 acres of LAND, with a two ſtory brick DWELLING-HOUSE, two rooms on each floor and cellars under the ſame, a well of good water at the door, frame barn, log cow-houſe, and other out-houſes, an orchard of good fruit, 5 acres of woodland, 3 acres meadow, and 3 ditto marſh, bounding on the river Delaware, in a good neighbourhood, and about 6 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and a good road to the ſame. For terms, apply to Ruth Peters, Executrix, on the premiſes, or to Leonard Shallcroſs, Executor, in Oxford townſhip, Thomas Paul, Lætitia Court, Philadelphia, or Iſaiah Worrell, in Frankford, who will ſhew the premiſes. May 4, 1785 ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 28th day of March, from the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, in the Delaware ſtate, a Negroe Man, named KITT, about 6 feet high; he is a little round ſhouldered, has a very ſour look, and a ſcar above the right eye. The ſaid Negroe is remarkably active at the following laborious employments, ſuch as mauling of rails, cutting of wood, uſing the ſcythe, both in mowing and cradling. He had on when he went away, a lead coloured cloth coat, with poliſhed buttons, a white flannel jacket, double breaſted, with metal buttons, buckſkin breeches, white ſtockings; new pumps, with braſs buckles, and an old hat, &c. As the ſaid fellow is a great liar, he may probably change his name and clothes, and paſs for a freeman; he is alſo very fond of gaming, particularly at cards. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal of the United States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 29, 1785. THOMAS BOOTH.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to harbour the ſaid Negroe man at their peril. § 3. c 6.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, from the ſubſcribers laſt night, two Dutch ſervant men, viz. ALEXANDER RAUCH, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, a Baker by trade, ſpeaks a little Engliſh, about 25 years of age, ſhort dark hair, full faced, dark eyes; had on and took with him a grey ſurtout coat, one ſilk and cotton ſtriped and two calicoe jackets, a pair of black velvet breeches, a white ſhirt, ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of boots.

Alſo, GEORGE NEY, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion and curling hair, is very diſtinguiſhable by a ſtoop of the head, wears a light blue coat, and took away a new dark fuſtian waiſtcoat and pair of breeches, with old nankeen ditto, and new ſhoes. Whoever will ſecure the above Servant men ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for either of them, and all reaſonable charges, by JOHN PETERS and

§ HENRY HILL.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they are gone in company with a certain Martin Beſſenbach, a baker, and Adam Butner, a butcher, who have abſconded the ſame night from the laſt Dutch ſhip, in which they all came ſix weeks ago. *Philad. May* 2, 1785.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Providence townſhip, Cheſter county, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be ſeven years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. § EDWARD WOODWARD.

T O B E S O L D,

By ISAAC PENINGTON,

At the SUGAR-HOUSE, the corner of Race and Crown-ſtreets, Double and Single refined LOAF SUGAR, LUMP SUGAR and MOLASSES. ¶ 6 w.

T O B E S O L D,

A HOUSE and LOT in Burlington, pleaſantly ſituated, with a view of the river in front, 139 feet on Pearl-ſtreet, and 104 feet deep; a piazza back of the houſe, with a pleaſant view of a neat garden. The houſe is brick, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, large and commodious, a pump in a well of good water under a ſhed near the kitchen door; the kitchen good, and the whole lately covered, with cellars under all; a ſtable and chaiſe-houſe. Apply to JOHN COX, jun. in Burlington, or JOHN SITGREAVES, in Philadelphia. 2 m.

In Addition to a handſome Aſſortment of GOODS on Hand,

JOHN SHIELDS,

Oppoſite the City Tavern, hath now received by the Hunter, from Glaſgow, and the Grange, from Liverpool, the following GOODS,

CHECKS, Stripes and ſtriped Hollands,
Ticking, Bed Bunts and Scotch Ticks,
Fuſtians, Jeans and Jeanets,
A large Aſſortment of Check and other Handkerchiefs,
Spotted Jeans and printed Beavers,
Royal, Italian and Pruſſian Ribs,
Crimſon and Dove coloured Velvets,
Ferrits, Bindings, Garters, Tapes, Nonſopretty, &c.

N. B. A Quantity of the beſt Yard-wide double Carpeting, being conſigned to him by the Manufacturer, they will be ſold 20 per cent. under the uſual Price, *for Caſh*.

Juſt PUBLISHED and to be SOLD by

CHARLES CIST,

At his PRINTING-OFFICE, in Arch-ſtreet, the corner of Fourth-ſtreet. [*Price two ſhillings and ſix pence.*]

A REPLY to an Addreſs to the Roman Catholics of the United States of America: By the Author of a letter to the Roman Catholics of the city of Worceſter. To which are annexed, a few obſervations on a late Pamphlet, entituled An Eſſay on Matter. In a letter to a Friend.

The above publication may be had alſo of the Printers of this paper; of Mr. Robert Aitken, Mr. Joſeph Crukſhank, Mr. William Prichard, Mr. Thomas Seddon, in Market-ſtreet.

N. B. A few copies of the Author's firſt *Letter to the Roman Catholics* are to be had at Mr. Aitken's book-ſtore.

Likewiſe lately publiſhed by ſaid *Charles Ciſt*, and to be ſold at the above mentioned places, *Dr. William Cullen's Firſt Lines of the Practice of Phyſic*, compleated from the laſt European edition.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the Gentlemen of the Troop of Horſe of Montgomery County, that they are to meet at the Houſe of Joſiah Wood, in Norriton Townſhip, on Monday, the 9th of May next, at nine o'Clock in the Morning preciſely, to elect Officers for ſaid Troop, and muſter the ſame on ſaid Day with Col. Robert Currie's Battalion of Militia.

A. MORGAN, Lieut. Montgomery County.

April 25, 1785. §

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee and George Bryan, Eſquires, Juſtices of the Supreme Courts of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 24th day of March inſt. to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal delivery, at Lancaſter, for the county of Lancaſter, on Monday, the ninth day of May next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners and Conſtables within the borough and county of Lancaſter, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done; and alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid borough and county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them, as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Lancaſter, the 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1785, and in the ninth year of American independence. THOMAS EDWARDS, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH! ‡

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

AN elegant SEAT for a Summer reſidence of a genteel family, ſituated on the main ſtreet in Germantown, juſt beyond the ſix mile ſtone.

This healthful retreat conſiſts of a ſpacious houſe, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, a piazza in the rear, 36 feet in length and 12 feet wide; a court yard about 80 feet ſquare, neatly gravelled, ſodded and ſurrounded with trees; a ſtable that will accommodate four horſes, a carriage houſe, milk houſe and neceſſary; two wells of excellent water, in one of which is a pump, &c. &c.

To this ſeat belongs one of the moſt agreeable gardens in the neighbourhood of the city, which is under the management of a compleat gardener, from whom the tenant may be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt of all kinds of vegetables, and with a variety of fruit.

The facility of procuring freſh proviſions, bread, fuel, hay and every other neceſſary for the uſe of a family, renders it equally convenient with, and much leſs expenſive than a city reſidence. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Arch-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the gate of the Friend's Burial-Ground.

MATTHEW CLARKSON.

A Lot of GROUND, containing 20 acres, whereof about two acres are watered meadow, one mile and an half diſtant from the above, is alſo to be lett therewith, or ſeparately, and will be very convenient for paſturage, tillage and making of hay.

April 21, 1785.

To the PUBLIC.

WE, the ſubſcribers, Auditors, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cheſter, in a certain action of attachment brought by John Davis, againſt a certain John Thomas, late of Charles-Town townſhip, Cheſter county, do hereby give notice, that a certain obligation of ſaid John Thomas, will be expoſed to ſale, at the houſe of Iſaac Griffith, in Tredyffrin townſhip, on the 28th day of May next, agreeable to law; where due attendance will be given by

DAVID CLOYD,
JOHN WILLSON,
BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, } Auditors.

N. B. All perſons having any demands againſt ſaid John Thomas, are deſired to bring in their accounts at three o'clock ſaid day. † April 25, 1785.

STOLEN, out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, near the Blue Ball, in the townſhip of Greenwich, county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on Friday morning, the 22d inſtant, a SILVER WATCH, with a china face, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a lurking ſtranger, juſt ſtepping into the houſe, the watch hanging up in view, watched this opportunity, and made his eſcape to the woods. He was a well ſet chunky fellow, appeared to be about 23 years of age, with black hair, tied behind. Had on, a deep blue waiſtcoat, with metal buttons, ſlaſh ſleeves, and buttons on the top thereof, a light coloured hair pluſh jacket, double breaſted, new black velvet breeches, clouded ſtockings, and boots, with the tops turned down. Whoever apprehends the thief, ſo that the owner may get the watch again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

23d 4th Month, 1785. § MARY CADE.

THE ſubſcriber, intending to remove and ſettle within the territory northweſtward of the great river Ohio, propoſes to ſell, by public vendue, on the 10th day of May next, at the houſe of Peter Howell, Innkeeper in Trenton, the following HOUSES, LOTS of LAND, &c. viz. That large commodious houſe now under leaſe to the ſaid Peter Howell, at 100l. per annum; a good paper-mill, at the like rent of 100l. per annum, which, with little expence, might be converted into an excellent grift-mill; one large convenient tanyard, with every neceſſary for tanning 1500 hides per year, at the like ſum of 100l. per annum; one good dwelling-houſe almoſt new, in the tenure of Samuel Throckmorton, at 35l. per annum; one ſmall houſe in the tenure of William Cannon; one ditto in the tenure of Michael Bettenger; one ditto in the tenure of John Morris and others; one ditto in the tenure of D[illegible]ghter; one carriage maker's ſhop in the tenure of Samu[illegible]illips; one valuable lot of land in poſſeſſion of John Rozell; one good piece of meadow ground with an excellent brick-yard thereon; one fine young orchard and piece of very good meadow, both adjoining the aforeſaid tanyard; two good lots for building on, fronting the main ſtreet; fifteen very fine dry lots for building, fronting the great road to Pennington; one piece of timothy meadow in the rear of ſaid lots; one piece of meadow of about eight acres, lately cleared, and about fifteen acres of woodland adjoining, about a mile and a half from Trenton; one undivided half part of the ſteel furnace in Trenton; one lot of land adjoining, and one other contiguous thereto; alſo one houſe and lot in the tenure of John Denton, at Princeton; nearly all of which premiſes being ſituated within the flouriſhing town of Trenton, in the vicinity of the Falls of Delaware, conſequently of the Fœderal Town intended for the future reſidence of Congreſs, will undoubtedly be in a ſtate of great improvement and encreaſing value for many years to come: Therefore thoſe who deſire to diſpoſe of their money without danger of depreciating it to paper in a future period, may, by purchaſing the above premiſes, receive great intereſt while it is riſing in value. For further information apply to

Trenton, April 9. ¶ STACY POTTS.

To be LETT by the Subſcriber,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

A SMALL PLANTATION, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle Ferry, containing 16 acres, ſuitable for any public buſineſs or for a gentleman's family for the ſummer ſeaſon, it being in a pleaſant ſituation, commanding a beautiful proſpect of the river and of the city of Philadelphia. There is on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone houſe, with three rooms on a floor, a well of excellent water at the door, a large garden, with a number of fruit trees well pailed in, a frame ſtable and hay loft, and ſundry other conveniencies. For further information enquire of Joſeph Ogden, at the ferry aforeſaid, or the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, about two miles from the premiſes. ¶ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE PICKERING, late of Philadelphia, joyner, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, to

April 11. REBECCA PICKERING, Adminiſtratrix. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Benjamin Town, ſen. late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are once more deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to

§ BENJAMIN TOWN, Adminiſtrator.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jacob Coblantz, late of Cheltenham townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment thereof; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement, to BARTHOLOMEW MATHER, Executor.

April 13, 1785.

And notice is hereby gived to Peter Coblantz, David Coblantz and Philip Coblantz (who are ſaid to be relations of the abovementioned Jacob Coblantz, deceaſed, and are ſuppoſed to reſide in the ſtate of Virginia) that if they will apply within one year after the date of this advertiſement, to the ſubſcriber (Executor named in the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid Jacob Coblantz, deceaſed) living in Cheltenham townſhip, county of Montgomery, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, they will hear of ſomething to their advantage, relating to the eſtate of the ſaid Jacob Coblantz, deceaſed; and they will pleaſe to take notice, that if they do not appear within the time aforeſaid, they cannot reap any advantage from the aforeſaid eſtate. †

To be LETT on Ground-rent,

SEVENTEEN LOTS, on Race, Eighth and Cherry-ſtreets. A plan of which may be ſeen at CHRISTOPHER BAKER'S, in Second-ſtreet. For further particulars, enquire of

Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, Arch-ſtreet,
WILLIAM FALCONER, or
ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Iſaac Snowden has alſo to lett, a brick houſe, near his dwelling; one other, on Dock-ſtreet; with other wooden buildings, that will do for ſtores or dwelling-houſes. ¶

Reading, March 30, 1785.

To be Rented or Lett for Shares,

AN elegant FULLING MILL, adjoining the borough of Reading, on the banks of the river Schuylkill; ſaid fulling mill is ſupplied with a never failing ſtream of water, and as well ſituated for cuſtom as any in this ſtate. It may be entered on the firſt day of May next. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Reading. ¶ DANIEL MESSERSMITH.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away yeſterday from the ſubſcribers, living in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, three Iriſh ſervant men, one named JOSEPH BRIT, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, has a bald head, and a large ſore on his right hand; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, a cloth coatee, with a ſmall cape, grey coating breeches, blue ſtockings, and new ſhoes. JOHN SWENEY, 5 feet and an half high, full fleſhed, with tied hair, a taylor by trade; had on and took with him a nankeen jacket and breeches, and blue cloth coat. THOMAS KERNEY, 5 feet and an half high; had on a grey ſurtout, brown cloth coat, brown corduroy breeches, new ſhoes, good wool hat, and grey ſtockings. It is probable they may change their cloaths. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for either, paid by

JACOB WALKER,
April 11, 1785. BENJAMIN DAVIS,
WILLIAM THOMAS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry them off at their peril. ¶

To whom it may concern.

ALL importers of Rum, Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors, are hereby notified to make true and particular entry of all the liquors aforeſaid by them imported, at the Exciſe-Office, before any part thereof be ſtored, agreeable to a law of this ſtate, in that caſe made and provided.

Alſo Retailers and others are requeſted not to move or tranſport any caſk of the liquors aforeſaid, amounting to twenty gallons and upwards, without firſt having entered the ſame according to law; as all ſuch liquors found ſo moving or moved before entry, will be ſeized without diſcrimination.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1785. 3 m.

ALL Perſons who are indebted for Exciſe are requeſted to make immediate payment.

To be LETT or SOLD,

A HEALTHY, commodious COUNTRY SEAT, in the vicinity of Germantown, on the road leading from the Market-houſe to John Vanderen's mill; a large dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with piazzas to both rooms, over the whole, good garrets, and cellars, a large garden, with ſeveral aſparagus beds and a variety of fruit-trees, carriage houſe and ſtable for 6 horſes, the privilege of paſture for two horſes and a cow; there is a pump of excellent water in the yard, with many other advantages attending this healthy ſituation, as being near a ſchool, market, mills, &c.

If ſold, the purchaſer may have from 12 to 60 acres of land, ten of which are wood, a large orchard, a ſtone houſe for a tenant, with barns, and all other neceſſary out-houſes. For terms, apply to SARAH RHOADS, or

April 9, 1785. † THOMAS FRANKLIN.

Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, April 11, 1785.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 7th inſtant, a ſorrel HORSE, 14 hands high, with a whitiſh mane and tail, a natural trotter, 7 years old this ſpring, ſhaved on the ſides with the traces, ſhod before, and has lately had the ſtrangles, which may yet be perceived by the ſhortneſs of the hair under his jaws. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ SAMUEL M'NAIR.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 10th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Jerſey, Glouceſter county, about a mile and an half from Cooper's Ferry, upon Haddonfield road, Two Dutch Servants, viz. PHILIP BYER, and ELIZABETH BYER, his wife; they both talk pretty plain Engliſh. The Man is about 5 feet 4 inches high, a thick well ſet perſon; he has dark brown hair, a freſh complexion, darkiſh eyes, a dimple in his chin. He had on when he went away, a cocked hat, with a button and loop, a light coloured ſurtout coat, a dark blue cloſe bodied coat and jacket, leather breeches, a pair of mixed black and white ſtockings, and a very large pair of broad rim'd white metal buckles in his ſhoes. Elizabeth Byer is a middle ſized woman, of a pale complexion, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, has brown hair, darkiſh eyes, is near ſighted, and ſuppoſed to be with child. She had on, a black hat, with a ribband puckered round the crown of it, a lightiſh coloured cloak, with a hood to it, faced with blue binding, which is continued to the bottom of the cloak, a dark cotton gown and a black quilt, a white apron, a pair of white thread or cotton ſtockings, and a pair of pumps. They took with them two large bundles of cloaths, and perhaps may change their dreſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants and ſecures them in goal, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges; or if the man only be ſecured, SIX POUNDS, with all reaſonable charges, will be paid by § April 13, 1785. AQUILLA JONES.

TO BE SOLD,

The Brig HANNAH,

NOW lying at the lower ſide of Meaſe's wharff. Weſt-India produce will be received in payment. For terms, apply to MORDECAI LEWIS and Co. in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE,

A cargoe of Brandy,
A quantity of Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks,
Ditto of Loaf Sugar, in hogſheads and tierces,
Dipt Tallow Candles, in ſmall boxes,
A few bales of Ravens Duck,--- Drillings and Diapers,
Bohea and Hyſon Teas of ſuperior quality,--- common Green ditto,
A very large aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Spring Goods,
And fifty hogſheads of James River Tobacco, of the Richmond inſpection. ¶ April 12, 1785.

Philadelphia County, April 12, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the male white inhabitants between the ages of 18 to 53 years, reſiding in Philadelphia county, that they do meet and exerciſe, agreeable to the militia law, on the following days, viz.

In companies, on the 18th and 25th of April,
The firſt battalion, on the 2d of May,
The ſecond ditto, on the 3d of ditto.

Captain Worrell of Abington, and CaptainRuſh of Cheltenham townſhips, will muſter in Col. Benjamin M'Veagh's battalion, on the 2d of May, as uſual.

Captain Gray of Kingſeſſing; Captain Levis and Captain Streaper of Blockley townſhips, will muſter in Col. Matthew Jones's battalion, on the 6th of May, as uſual.

N. B. A number of vacancies have happened in the troop by the county of Philadelphia being divided, any gentleman deſirous of joining ſaid troop of horſe, is requeſted to make his application ſoon, at the ſubſcriber's office, in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county.

WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant of the county of Philadelphia.

MATTHEW WHITEHEAD,

BLACK and WHITE-SMITH, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, carries on his Buſineſs in the different Branches as uſual;

JACKS repaired and fixed in the beſt and compleateſt Manner; alſo Bells neatly hung; Stove Grates and Kitchen Ranges made as compleat as in London.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1785. 5 w.

For the ſummer ſeaſon, or one year,

TO BE LETT,

For a gentleman's ſeat, in a very pleaſant ſituation in the Northern Liberties, in a lane leading from Germantown road towards the Schuylkill, a very convenient Houſe, Gardens, Stables, and other conveniences, &c. &c. 4 miles from the city.

February 12, 1785. ¶ E. LEWIS TREICHEL.

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